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News from the Hedjaz states that the sanitary officials at Mecca meet with great difficulties in the performance of their duty.

As a consequence of these difficulties and embarrassments, the sanitary physician of Mecca has to be substituted by another physician, according to an imperial iradé, which has been communicated to the international sanitary commission. I have already reported how much the sanitary officials are thwarted in Mecca, and that as a consequence of such hindrance the governor of Mecca has been dismissed. * * *

Official news from the lazaretto of Camaran states that nearly 20,000 pilgrims have already landed in that lazaretto. It is reported that strong south winds and gales have blown in that sea and that the tides have been so high that the wharves have been very much damaged. The above-mentioned tides occurred on the 12th and 13th of last February.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BERMUDA.—Week ended April 17, 1896. Estimated population, 15,013. Total deaths, 2. No deaths from contagious diseases.

FRANCE—*Roubaix*.—Month of March, 1896. Estimated population, 125,000. Total deaths, 279, including enteric fever, 2; diphtheria, 5, and measles, 43.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Victoria*.—Three months ended March 31, 1896. Estimated population, 20,000. Total deaths, 76. No deaths reported from contagious diseases.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Under date of April 25, the United States sanitary inspector at Habana writes as follows:

There were 162 deaths in this city during the week ended April 23, 1896. Five of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, 4 by enteric fever, 2 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by bilious fever, 13 by enteritis, 3 by dysentery, 1 by diphtheria, 4 by smallpox, 1 by measles, 1 by glanders, and 1 by pneumonia. The 5 deaths from yellow fever during the week occurred among soldiers in the military hospital.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended April 11 correspond to an annual rate of 20 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,860,971. The lowest rate was recorded in Brighton, viz, 13, and the highest in Sunderland, viz, 27.5 a thousand.

London.—One thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 158; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 45; whooping cough, 116; enteric fever, 4, and diarrhea and dysentery, 13. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 20.3 a thousand. In greater London 2,154 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 18.3 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 14 from diphtheria, 45 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 15 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended April 11 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 24.9 a thousand of the population. The lowest

rate was recorded in Wexford, viz, 9, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 45.7 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 170 deaths were registered, including smallpox, 1; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and whooping cough, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended April 11 corresponded to an annual rate of 19.7 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,518,347. The lowest mortality was recorded in Paisley, viz, 12.1, and the highest in Perth, viz, 27.4 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 576, including measles, 20; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 7, and whooping cough, 29.

JAMAICA—Kingston.—Month of March, 1896. Estimated population, 34,314. Total deaths, 142, including phthisis pulmonalis, 6; enteric fever, 1, and measles, 5.